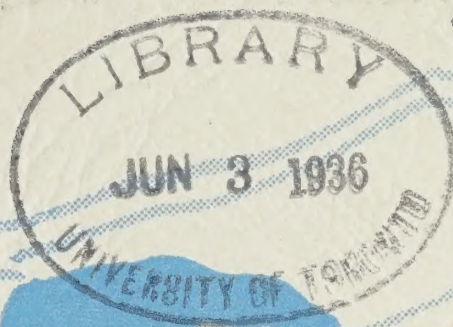


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BANFF, KOOTENAY & Yoho NATIONAL PARKS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA

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OTTAWA

Banff, Kootenay & Yoho National Parks

“The Three-Park Unit”

Third Edition

J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1935



Takakkaw Falls in the Yoho Valley, Yoho National Park

Banff, Kootenay and Yoho National Parks

THE THREE-PARK UNIT

THE National Parks of Canada include more than 12,000 square miles of territory located in some of the finest and most outstanding scenic regions of the country. These areas, which are characterized by great beauty or unique phenomena of Nature, are reserved by Act of Parliament, and dedicated to the people for their benefit, education, and enjoyment. Among these reserves are the Banff, Kootenay, and Yoho National Parks in the Canadian Rockies, which, by virtue of their geographical relation, have been termed the "Three-Park Unit."

Banff National Park in Alberta is the oldest of these Dominion playgrounds, the original reservation having been made in 1885. Yoho National Park in British Columbia was reserved in 1886, while Kootenay National Park, also in British Columbia, was established in 1920. The establishment of Kootenay Park was occasioned by the building of the Banff-Windermere highway, which runs through its entire length from its northern to its southern boundary.

Banff and Yoho Parks may be reached by the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway which traverses these two parks. In Banff Park, Banff and Lake Louise are the two main stations at which visitors may alight. Excellent accommodation may be secured at either place. In Yoho Park, the main stations are Hector and Field. From Hector, accommodation is available at Wapta and Lake O'Hara bungalow camps, while Field is the detraining point for Yoho Valley and Emerald Lake bungalow camps.

Kootenay Park is not directly accessible by rail. It may be reached by motor from Banff and Lake Louise on the east, and from Windermere and Radium, B.C., on the west.

Motor entry is made to the Three-Park Unit through one eastern and two western gateways. The eastern gateway is situated east of the town of Banff, on the Calgary-Banff Highway.

The western entrances are at Radium Hot Springs—entrance to Kootenay Park—and Leancoil gateway, entrance to Yoho Park. A glance at the map located in the centre of this pamphlet will show how the main motor highways traverse and link together the three parks.

A fee of Two Dollars for a seasonal motor licence is charged all motorists entering the Three-Park Unit. This licence carries complimentary camping privileges on the regular campgrounds of the National Parks during the thirty days immediately following the date of issue of licence.

BANFF NATIONAL PARK

Banff National Park comprises an area of 2,585 square miles of territory set aside as a national playground for the use and enjoyment of the people. It is also a wild life sanctuary, evidence of which is manifest in the large numbers of sheep, goat, deer, and bear to be seen in the areas adjacent to the highways of the park.

Banff has the distinction of being Canada's oldest national park. The original reservation, which contained an area of ten square miles, was made by Order in Council in 1885, to preserve as a national possession the hot mineral springs which had been discovered a short time previously on the lower slopes of what is now known as Sulphur mountain. The Park area was increased in 1887 to 260 square miles, and later the Park boundaries were extended to include other areas, bringing the park to its present dimensions.

Banff National Park contains the two world-famous resorts, Banff and Lake Louise, in addition to many other outstanding points of interest, which are accessible either by motor road or by trail.



Banff from Stoney Squaw Mountain

BANFF

The town of Banff has a permanent population of about 2,500 which is increased during the summer season to about 6,000. Owing to the fact that it is a Government townsite it has many advantages not usually found in a town of its size. Broad streets, well lighted and maintained at a high standard, add greatly to the pleasure of living in Banff. The town also possesses public baths and recreation grounds, a museum, zoo, and an excellent water and sewer service, two fine hospitals, four churches, a good public school and a high school, two banks, a newspaper, theatre, stores, hotels, restaurants, transport companies, and garage and service stations. For the convenience of the public the Government maintains an Information Bureau, situated on Banff avenue at the north end of the Bow bridge. This office is open every day, from May 15 to September 15, including Sundays. The altitude of Banff is 4,537 feet. The climate is dry and equable, free from winds, and adapted to all forms of out-door sports.

A telephone exchange with long distance connection is in operation in the town. Law and order are maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The post office on Banff avenue, is open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. every day, except Sunday. The Imperial Bank of Canada and the Bank of Montreal (summer branch only) operate branches in Banff.

Accommodation

Eight hotels—ranging from the modest priced to the most luxurious—camps, furnished cabins, cottages, and rooms at reasonable rates, provide ample accommodation for visitors and tourists during the season. The cottages are complete with the exception of bedding and cutlery.

A list of the hotels in the town of Banff, with rates, follows:—

	Accommodation	Rates	
Banff Springs----	600 rooms	R.O.A.	(Eur.)
Banff Villa-----	20 “	\$1.00 up	(Eur.)
Cascade-----	48 “	1.00 “	(Eur.)
Homestead-----	50 “	{ 3.00 “	(Amer.)
		{ 1.50 “	(Eur.)
Hot Springs-----	22 “	{ 2.50	(Amer.)
		{ 15.00 (week)	(Amer.)
King Edward----	64 “	{ 1.50-2.50	(Eur.)
		{ 3.25-4.50	(Amer.)
Mount Royal----	57 “	{ 4.50 up	(Amer.)
Y.W.C.A. Chalet--	47 “	{ 2.50 “	(Amer.)

In addition to the hotels listed above there are a number of rooming and boarding houses where visitors may find excellent accommodation. Full particulars in this regard may be obtained at the Information Bureau, Banff avenue.

Bungalow camps are situated on the eastern outskirts of Banff, at Johnston Canyon, Castle Mountain, Lake Louise, and Moraine Lake.

Tunnel Mountain Camp.—Banff has in this the largest and most important motor camp in the three parks. It is situated on Tunnel mountain and has a maximum accommodation for 4,000 persons. The approach is by way of Banff avenue, Moose and Otter streets, thence along the campground road up the side of the mountain. This is a newly-constructed route with easy grades. Entrance may also be made from Anthracite on the Banff-



Camping in the Great Out-of-Doors

Calgary highway via a road leading up to the campground. Light, water, stoves, tables, and sanitary and other conveniences are provided for visitors. Camping permits and information may be obtained at the caretaker's office, situated at the west end of the campground.

Motor camps, less completely equipped, have also been established at lake Minnewanka, Johnston canyon, Castle mountain, Lake Louise, and Moraine lake.

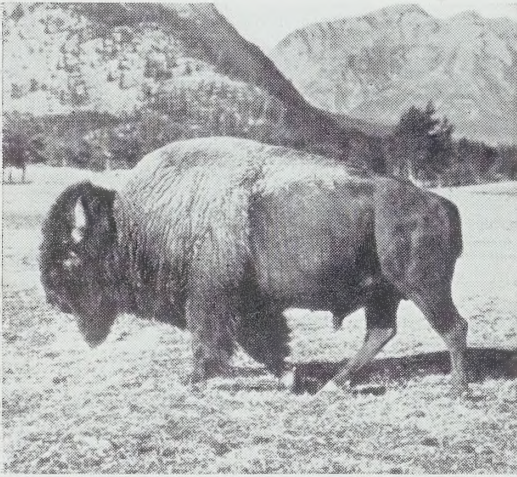
What to See in Banff and Vicinity

There are many interesting things to see in the town of Banff and vicinity, among which are the following:—

The Government Museum.—This is housed in the Administration building on Banff avenue and contains well arranged exhibits of specimens of the fauna, flora, and geology of the park, as well as an interesting collection of native Indian handiwork. The doors are open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and admission is free.

The Zoo.—Situated in the grounds to the rear of the Administration building, is the Zoo, which contains a most interesting collection of wild animal and bird life. Included are specimens of polar, black, brown, and grizzly bear, Canada lynx, marten, coyote, timber wolf, mink, badger, mountain lion, gopher, raccoon, muskrat, marmot, kit fox, porcupine, ermine, golden eagle, great horned owl, and Canada goose. Admission to the Zoo is also free.

The Animal Paddocks.—These are found about two miles east of the town, and may be reached either by motor or on foot. Here magnificent specimens of the buffalo, elk,



Buffalo in Banff Paddock

Rocky Mountain or Big-horn sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, four-horned sheep, yak, and angora goat, may be viewed in the large open enclosure.

Dominion Government Fish Hatchery.—This hatchery, which supplies thousands of fry for the restocking of the lakes and streams in the National Parks of Canada, is situated half a mile south-east of the Bow bridge.

Tourists may visit the hatchery at any time during the day.

Hot Sulphur Springs.—Among the chief attractions of Banff are the hot sulphur springs which bubble from the side of Sulphur mountain. They are numbered among the most radio-active waters on the North American continent, and have acquired a world-wide reputation by reason of their curative properties. These springs were known for generations to the Indians who inhabited the region prior to their discovery by the white man about 1880. There are five chief springs at Banff, namely, the Upper springs, the Kidney spring, the Middle springs, and the Cave and Basin springs.

Upper Hot Springs.—On the slopes of Sulphur mountain two and a half miles from the town of Banff are located the Upper Hot Springs. Here a recently constructed bath-house and swimming pool will be found containing waters having a temperature of 112° F. The bath-house contains steam rooms for ladies as well as for gentlemen, tubs, plunges, hot and cold sprays, and rest rooms. The swim-



Bath-house and Swimming Pool at the Upper Hot Springs

ming pool is 60 feet by 30 feet with a maximum depth of 6 feet, 6 inches. The shallow end has been roped off for the safety of children and those unable to swim. An admission fee of 25 cents is charged, which covers either the use of the swimming pool with a dressing room, or use of the inside plunges with steam room and rest room facilities, but not both. The building is open from 8.00 a.m. to 11.30 p.m. in the summer months and from 8.00 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the winter. From the bath-house which is located 5,280 feet above sea level, a wonderful view of the Bow River and Spray River valleys may be obtained, as

well as Cascade, Tunnel, and Rundle mountains. A motor road from the town of Banff furnishes access to the bath-house and swimming pool, where a large parking space for automobiles has been laid out.

Cave and Basin Springs.—At the Cave and Basin Springs, one mile southwest of the Bow bridge, there are two swimming pools, the smaller one with an average temperature of 92° F. and the larger, 150 feet by 35 feet, with a temperature of 78°. The admission to these baths, including use of a dressing room, bathing suit, and towel is 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children. They are open from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. in summer and from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. in winter.

The Cave.—The cave adjacent to the swimming pool at the Cave and Basin baths, one mile southwest of the town, is also worth visiting. This interesting phenomenon has been made by the action of a subterranean hot spring, which has worn the rock away into the form of a gigantic vase and which may be seen still bubbling up to form a large pool in the floor of the cave. The coldest weather has little effect on the springs which flow without cessation both summer and winter. A dry, safe, concrete-floored and electrically-lighted passage leads underground to the cave which may be visited free of charge from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. in the summer and from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. in winter.

The Kidney Spring.—The Kidney Spring rises about 200 yards below the Upper Hot Springs, and a short distance west of the motor road leading up the mountain-side. The flow of water from this spring is quite small, and the temperature is lower than that of the Upper Hot springs. The channel through which the waters run away shows a heavy precipitation of lime and sulphur.

The Middle Springs.—These are situated about two miles up Sulphur mountain but are as yet undeveloped. An excellent view of the Bow valley and town of Banff is obtained from this spot.

Recreation Ground.—A short distance west of the Bow bridge, is a splendidly located playground. This is equipped with tennis courts and swings, tumbling bars, etc., and

is an ideal place for picnickers. The pavilion or rest-house is provided with electric lights, hot and cold water, a large range, and such utensils as are required by outing parties. The use of these is free to the public. A caretaker is in attendance.

Bow Falls.—One of the most delightful short walks in Banff is that following the south side of the river from the bridge to the Bow falls. The river here quickens its pace, tears along between contracting shores and just before reaching its junction with the Spray tumbles in a beautiful fall of over fifty feet. An excellent view is obtained from the base of the falls or by climbing to the terrace of the Banff Springs hotel. This view, including the long vista of the Bow valley to the east, is regarded as one of the finest in the park.

Hoodoos.—Striking examples of the strange freaks of Nature's sculpture, known as the Hoodoos, are to be seen along the banks of the Bow river, near the foot of the golf course. These queerly-shaped pillars of glacial silt and clay, carved out by erosion, were regarded by the Indians with great superstition. They may be reached by the road to the right of Tunnel Mountain motor camp.



Hoodoos Near Banff

Tunnel Mountain Drive.—This is a two-way road leading from the auto camp. The views along the way to and from the summit are magnificent. The valley of the Bow as far as Vermilion lakes to the west, the town itself lying 600 feet below, the Bow falls with the Banff Springs hotel rising like an ancient chateau across the river, the wooded valley of the Spray river with Goat mountain in

the background, and to the east, the beautiful Bow valley with the fine peaks surrounding lake Minnewanka, all combine to form a striking vista.

Sundance Canyon.—This romantic spot is four miles west of the town where, according to local legend, the Sun Dance, the religious ceremony of the Indians for the initiation of young braves into the tribe, was formerly held. Here Sundance creek forces its way through a crack in the limestone formation descending in a series of steps which, in high water, forms a charming cascade.

Lake Minnewanka.—Eight miles from Banff by good motor road, is lake Minnewanka, one of the most popular spots in this vicinity. This charming lake may be reached by bus service or private motor car, by saddle pony or on foot. Motor launches make several trips daily up the lake, and reservations may be made in advance through the transportation companies in Banff, or at the dock at the lake shore. Row boats and fishing tackle may be rented at the dock by those desirous of fishing. There is a motor campsite at the lake and a small chalet where refreshments are served and which provides limited accommodation.

Recreations

Recreations at Banff include swimming, bathing, tennis, boating, canoeing, walking tours, trap-shooting, mountain climbing, golf, motoring, driving, and riding.

Golf.—The golf course, operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has one of the finest settings to be found on the continent. It is situated along the Bow river, at the foot of mount Rundle. The first tee, which is one hundred yards from the Banff Springs hotel, and about one mile from the town is situated on the bank of the Spray river and the first drive carries across the river. The course was remodelled several years ago and now ranks with the sportiest in America. A parking area has been set aside near the Spray River bridge. A professional is in attendance throughout the season and golfers' supplies may be rented or purchased at the club-house.

The fees for the course are:—One round, \$2; one day, \$3; one week, \$12; one month, \$45; season, \$75. Special family rates are also obtainable.



On the Banff Golf Course

Fishing.—There is good fishing in many of the lakes and streams in the park. Dolly Varden, Nipigon, and cut-throat trout and grayling are among the species caught and afford splendid sport. Lake trout, specimens of which run to 50 pounds, are found only in lake Minnewanka.

Special fishing regulations are in force from time to time and the visitor is advised to procure a copy of the regulations at the Administration office or from a licensed guide.

Boating and Canoeing.—The Bow river for eight miles above Banff is navigable for small craft and the trip affords an opportunity for unique glimpses of the peaks. Launches leave the wharf, a few rods west of the Bow bridge, several times daily. Echo river and Willow creek offer delightfully shady courses for canoeing. The expert canoeist will enjoy the trip from Castle to Banff or from below Bow falls to Seebee. Both provide fine scenery, plenty of excitement, and excellent fishing.

Hiking and Climbing.—The numerous mountain trails in the vicinity of Banff afford the visitor many opportunities to explore on foot the beauty spots of the region.

Annual walking excursions through the mountains are conducted by an organization known as the Sky Line Trail Hikers. These trips usually extend over a four-day period and different localities are visited each year. While several of the mountains in the immediate vicinity of Banff are not too difficult for the novice climber, others should be attempted only when accompanied by a qualified guide. Particulars concerning trails and climbs may be obtained at the Information Bureau.

Alpine Club.—The Alpine club-house, the headquarters of the Alpine Club of Canada, is situated halfway up the wooded slopes of Sulphur mountain. An annual camp is also held each summer in the mountains, where both amateur and expert climbers assemble to take part in mountain climbing activities. Particulars as to rates, membership, and the Annual Camp may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Club at Banff.

Winter Sports

Banff National Park is rapidly acquiring an enviable reputation as a winter sports centre. Ski-ing, ski-joring, skating, tobogganing, and snowshoeing all are included among the exhilarating outdoor pastimes which may be enjoyed under ideal conditions. A large covered curling rink provides ample scope for devotees of the popular Scottish game, while dog-sled trips find favour with visitors. A winter sports carnival is held in the town of Banff each winter, when special competitions and tournaments are arranged.

The ski-ing conditions and terrain in Banff Park have been compared favourably with those of the European Alps, and this sport may be enjoyed from December to April. Excellent ski-ing may be had within sight of the town of Banff, while extended trips of several days duration are also available under the direction of competent guides. The northeast slopes of mount Norquay within three miles of Banff offer delightful opportunities for down-hill ski-ing and slalom racing. The Mount Norquay ski lodge situated on the pass between mounts Norquay and Stoney Squaw contains facilities for rest and refreshment, and has



Ski-ing in the Skoki Valley

an attendant in charge. Ski-jumping may be enjoyed at the Buffalo Park hill.

The Skoki valley in recent years has attracted skiers of international reputation. This region, which is unsurpassed as an alpine ski-ing centre, is reached by trail from Lake Louise, a distance of fifteen miles. Lodges have been established by the Ski Club of the Canadian Rockies at the foot of Ptarmigan pass and in the Skoki valley, both of which provide overnight accommodation.

Motor Trips out of Banff

With few exceptions the motor roads in Banff National Park are all easy grades, a maximum of 6 per cent being maintained. For about a quarter of a mile up Anthracite hill and on the last three miles of the Lake Louise road the grades are steeper but over the remainder of the roads the gradation is only slight. Practically the entire road system in the parks has been surfaced with screened gravel and

smoothly finished with road rollers or graders, and several miles of road have also been treated with oil or other surface treatment. The extra width of the roads on all curves and the super-elevation given the road-bed at such points, affords safe and pleasant motoring for the tourist. A number of transport companies offer excellent motor accommodation by either private car or motor bus. Authorized motor tariff will be found on page 48.

Interesting Points

The following is a list of interesting places that may be reached by motor from Banff and the approximate distances:—

Government bathhouse, Cave and Basin spring.....	1	mile
Upper Hot Springs.....	2.3	miles
Sundance canyon.....	3.5	“
Around Tunnel mountain and return..	4.5	“
Anthracite.....	4	“
Golf links, Loop drive and return.....	8	“
Lake Minnewanka.....	8	“
Johnston canyon.....	16	“
Marble canyon.....	34	“
Lake Louise chalet.....	42	“
Moraine lake.....	49	“
Field.....	56	“
Yoho valley and Takakkaw falls.....	61	“
Emerald lake.....	65	“
Radium Hot Springs.....	92	“
Golden.....	93	“
Windermere.....	104	“
Radium Hot Springs (via Golden).....	162	“
Circle Tour via Kicking Horse Trail, Columbia Valley road and Banff-Windermere Highway.....	252	“

Auto Service Stations

Modern garages, motor agencies, and service stations, carrying stocks of supplies and accessories, are operated the year round in Banff by reliable private enterprise. Gasoline stations are also to be found at Canmore, Lake Louise station, Lake Louise, Field, Golden, Windermere, Invermere, Radium Hot Springs, and Vermilion Crossing.

Trail Trips

Gradual extension and improvement of the network of trails with which the parks are interlaced make it possible to arrange for riding trips which may be of a few hours or several weeks' duration. Full particulars regarding such excursions may be obtained at the Information Bureau, at Park Headquarters, or from the numerous transport companies and packers who supply guides, ponies, tents, and all equipment necessary for the trail. Saddle horses may also be hired by the day or hour. Inquiries should be made to individual firms for prices. A list of trails and the pony tariff will be found on pages 43-47.

The popularity of trail riding has been greatly increased through work of the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies, an organization whose annual outings afford fine opportunities for long rides under competent supervision. The annual "ride" usually covers a four-day period, and membership is open to those who have ridden a distance of fifty miles or more in the Canadian Rockies. The annual ride will qualify beginners for membership.



On the Banff-Windermere Highway



Reflections in Lake Louise

LAKE LOUISE

One of the most beautiful regions in the entire world is that in the vicinity of Lake Louise. In a cup-like basin made by encircling peaks lies a lovely lake, the glacier-fed and ice-cold waters of which are coloured a robin's egg blue. Generally as tranquil as a mirror, but subject to innumerable surface disturbances from breezes sweeping through the valley, the lake itself is equally beautiful in stormy weather or fair. At the far end the massive reaches of Victoria glacier afford a glistening, white background to the rich colourings of the lake and the attending mountain walls.

Chateau Lake Louise, a magnificent hotel owned and operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, is set at the east end of the lake. A bungalow of rustic design, the home of the Swiss guides who lead climbing expeditions among the peaks, and a boathouse, are the only other evidences of human intrusion into the lovely setting. A

short distance removed from the lake, situated in a grove of pines, are a number of smaller hostels and an auto bungalow camp which afford comfortable accommodation. The railway station is located three miles from the Chateau, which is served by autobus and taxi over a good motor road.

Accommodation

Lake Louise Station

Mountain Inn---- 10 rooms \$2.00 up (Eur.)

Lake Louise

Chateau Lake Louise (C.P.R.)	385	"	R.O.A.	(Eur.)
Deer Lodge-----	50	"	{ \$4.50 up (Amer.) 2.50 " (Eur.)	
Triangle Inn	9	"		4.50 " (Amer.)
Y.W.C.A.-----	30	"	4.50 " (Amer.)	

Moraine Lake

Moraine Lake Bungalow Camp (C.P.R.)---R.O.A.

Recreations

The Lake Louise region is famous for the opportunities offered for hiking and trail riding. Delightful hikes and rides of a few hours', or several days' duration may be taken using this point as a base. Outfitters within easy reach of the hotels are prepared to furnish ponies, guides, and equipment for trail trips. There is a fresh-water swimming pool operated in connection with the Chateau Lake Louise, and tennis courts in the immediate vicinity of the Chateau grounds are open for the use of the public free of charge. Lake Louise is also a transportation centre for bus and motor tours. In is nine miles distant from Moraine lake and the Valley of the Ten Peaks, and is directly connected by excellent roads with Banff on the east, and Yoho Park and Golden, B.C., on the west.

Moraine Lake and the Valley of the Ten Peaks

One of the most delightful short drives in the park is that to Moraine lake, nine miles from Lake Louise. The return trip can be made by motor in three hours, though it is worth devoting a day at least to this enchanting region. There is a tiny chalet at the lake where luncheon or after-

noon tea may be obtained as well as limited sleeping accommodation. This is an excellent centre from which to explore the rich surrounding district but as the list of applicants often exceeds the accommodation, it is well to make reservations in advance.

Leaving the main highway the road winds through the forest on a high shelf above the Bow valley, affording fine views of Saddle mountain to the right and the Bow range, mount Hector, and the wide Bow valley to the left. Soon the massive outlines of mount Temple come into view and a little farther on the trail to Paradise valley is seen branching off to the right. Skirting the base of Temple the road swings round to the right and the tremendous semi-circle of the Ten Peaks is seen closing the head of the valley. A mile or two more brings one to the lake itself.

Motor Trips from Lake Louise

The Great Divide.....	5 miles	Banff.....	42 miles
Wapta lake.....	8 “	Golden.....	54 “
Moraine lake.....	9 “	Radium Hot Springs	
Field.....	16 “	via Golden.....	123 “
Takakkaw falls.....	21 “	Radium Hot Springs	
Natural bridge.....	19 “	via Castle.....	92 “
Emerald lake.....	23 “		

Field Telephones

A field telephone system is maintained and operated in Banff Park by the National Parks Service. Telephones installed for use in forest fire prevention are located in wardens' cabins at various points. Instruments are located at the following points outside the town of Banff:—

Warden's cabin—

Massive, Lake Louise
highway
Castle mountain
Lake Minnewanka
Healey creek
Red Deer river
Panther falls
Johnston canyon

Warden's cabin—

Lake Louise station
Bankhead
Deadman's cabin
Lime kiln
Whiteman's pass
Fish hatchery
Boundary cabin



Kootenay Park Gateway

KOOTENAY NATIONAL PARK

Kootenay National Park containing an area of 587 square miles is unique among the other Canadian reservations, having been created primarily as a national highway park, to preserve forever the beauty of the natural landscape along the route of the Banff-Windermere Highway, the first motor road to be constructed across the central Canadian Rockies. The eastern end of the road, from Banff to the Vermilion pass, lay within Banff National Park, while the western section, from Vermilion pass to the Windermere valley, led through a virgin mountain region, the original beauty of which had not been disturbed. Accordingly, an area extending approximately five miles on each side of the highway for a distance of about sixty miles from the Vermilion pass south was set aside for park purposes.

Kootenay Park possesses a number of very interesting features, including glaciers, waterfalls, a picturesque "berg" lake, and natural hot springs. The Sinclair section in particular will delight the lover of nature. Sheer rock walls, coloured in places a brilliant red, as if artificially stained with pigments, rise from the valley of Sinclair creek. Deer, Rocky Mountain sheep and goat, elk, and moose may be seen feeding on the rocky slopes or in the

shady glades, while many of the lakes and tarns are well stocked with fish. Among the main points of interest are the Radium Hot Springs, whose waters rival in therapeutic value those at Banff; Marble canyon, a beautiful gorge five miles from the eastern boundary; Floe lake, whose surface is dotted with numerous little icebergs from Floe glacier, and Sinclair canyon near the extreme western limits of the park.

Radium Hot Springs

About two miles east of the Park boundary are the famed Radium Hot Springs where the Park Headquarters are located. These springs are said to have been known since the earliest explorations of the Rocky mountains and were frequently visited by Indians and settlers from the Windermere valley who had great faith in the curative powers of the waters. The natural temperature of the main spring, where it issues from the rocks, is about 114° F., although the water of the pool is about 14° less. Several tests made by Government analysts show that both in



Radium Hot Springs Bath-house and Pool

actual radium content and radioactivity units these springs are unusually high and it is believed that their therapeutic efficacy may be partly due to this high radioactivity.

A large outdoor swimming pool is operated by the Government, while an excellent bath-house, containing dressing rooms, showers, and waiting room adjoins the pool. The use of the pool together with bathing suit, towel, and locker may be obtained for the sum of 25 cents. The hot water from the spring rises in one corner of the pool, while the overflow drains into Sinclair creek, which runs beneath the bath-house in a specially-constructed channel.

Astride the highway is the picturesque western gateway to Kootenay Park, built in the form of a large arch with the Park Administration offices on each side. Here the motor tourist will register, obtaining, if he has not already done so, a permit entitling him to travel through the Three-Park Unit. Nearby are several hotels, bungalow camps, and a store.

Accommodation in Kootenay Park

Accommodation in Kootenay Park is provided by a number of hotels and bungalow camps operated under private enterprise. The Government Red Rock campground situated about 300 yards from the swimming pool offers excellent facilities for those bringing their own camping equipment. In addition to camping and parking space, tables, benches, kitchen shelters, wood, electric light, and running water are provided.

A list of hotels and bungalow camps in Kootenay Park follows:—

Radium Hot Springs

Radium Hot Springs hotel.....	13 rooms
Gateway Lodge.....	21 rooms
Radium Hot Springs bungalow camp (C.P.R.).....	24 units
Kootenay auto bungalow camp.....	14 units

Vermilion Crossing

Vermilion auto bungalow camp.....	6 units
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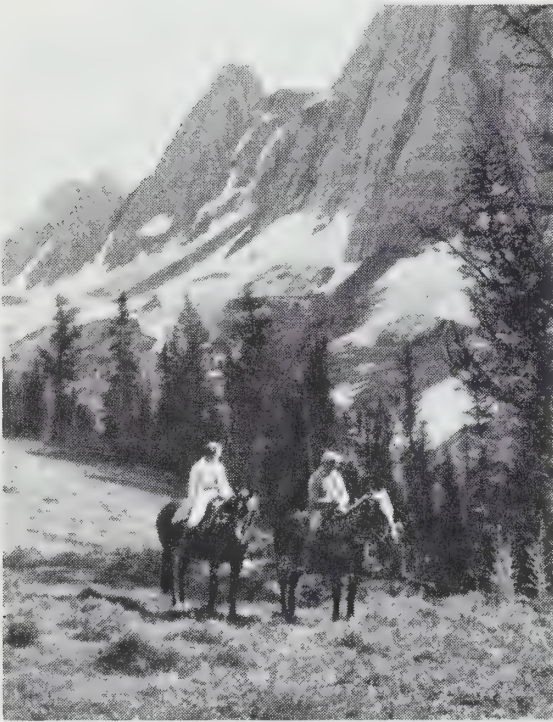
Marble Canyon

Marble canyon bungalow camp.....	6 units
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Government motor campgrounds have been established at MacKay Creek, Sinclair Summit, MacLeod Meadows, Dolly Varden Creek, Kootenay Crossing, Vermilion Crossing, Hawk Creek, Marble Canyon, and Vermilion Summit.

Points of Interest in Kootenay Park

Marble Canyon.—This interesting spot lies only a few hundred yards from the motor road and it will well repay the examination of every visitor. Marble canyon is one of the most beautiful canyons in the park, its walls formed by



On the Trail to Floe Lake

grey limestone through which run strata of white and greyish marble that have given the canyon its name. The sheer and narrow walls have been eaten down for over two hundred feet by the waters of Tokumn creek which drains Prospector valley and in some places the stream boils so far below as to be almost hidden. Part way up a beautiful flying arch of natural rock bridges the narrow chasm and the imagination falters trying to compute the ages that have elapsed during which the stream has eaten its way from this height down to its

present bed below. At the upper end there is a fine fall of from 60 to 70 feet.

At Marble canyon also there is a charming bungalow rest camp where meals and sleeping accommodation may be obtained.

The Paint Pots.—Southwest of Marble canyon are the Indian Paint Pots or ochre beds, located near the junction of Ochre creek with the Vermilion river. Among the

Indians red paint was a sacred sign and the red pigment obtained by roasting the ochre was used to paint the face in all religious ceremonies. The Paint Pots are reached by trail from Marble canyon, a distance of about a mile and a half.

Sinclair Canyon. A few hundred yards west of the Radium Hot Springs the highway passes through a narrow notch in the great wall of the Rockies, Sinclair canyon, which forms a natural gateway to the park. Sheer walls of reddish rock rise almost perpendicularly above the rushing waters of Sinclair creek, while the road passes beneath the overhanging crags, later emerging on a plateau above the Windermere valley.



Sinclair Canyon

Trail Trips in Kootenay

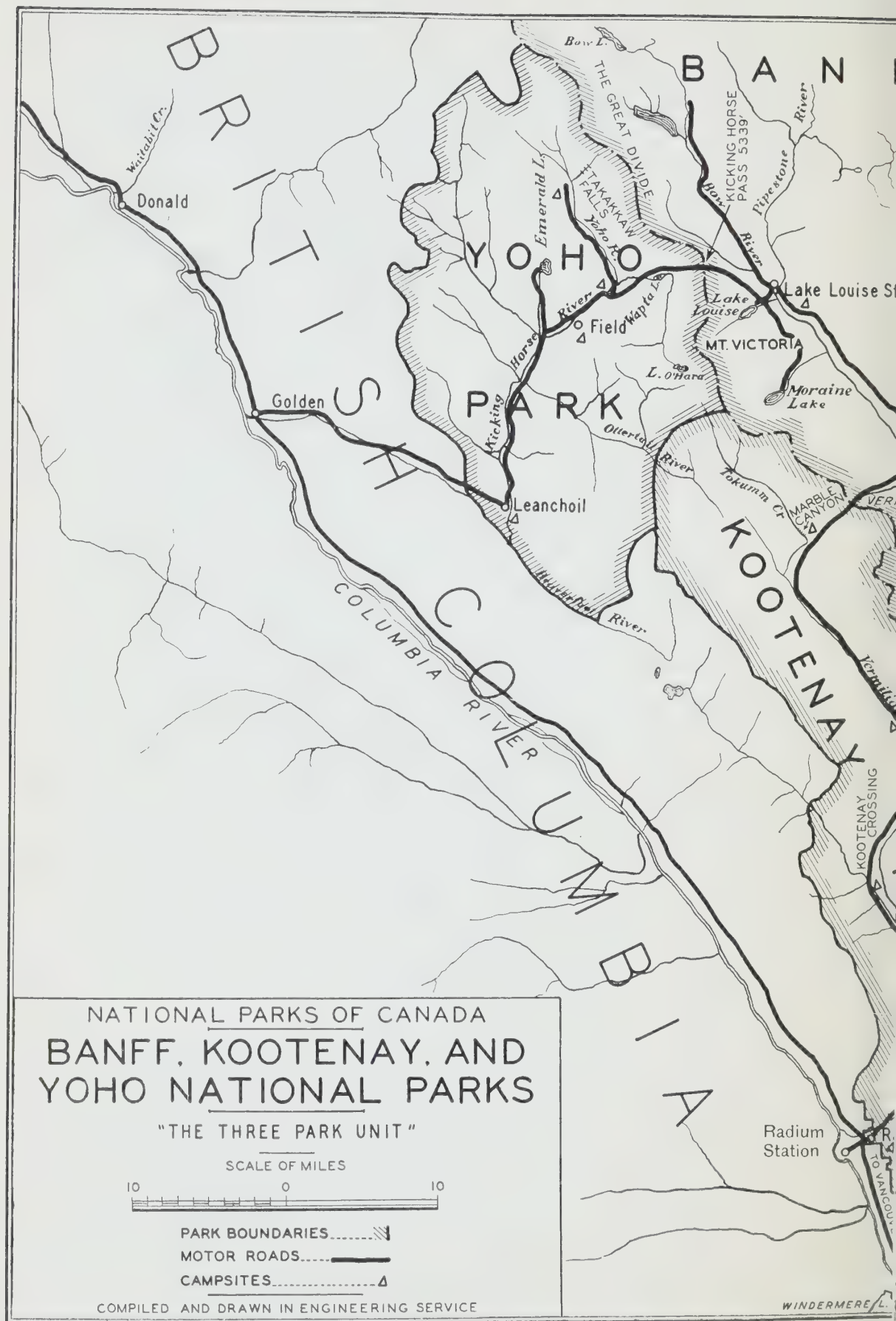
Starting from the Banff-Windermere highway in Kootenay National Park, several fine trail trips may be taken. Trails up Ochre and Tumbling creek over Wolverine pass and thence down into Yoho Park, and up the Hawk Creek valley to Ball pass and thence into Banff Park have been opened in recent years. Both these trails traverse regions abounding in magnificent scenery. A trail up Floe creek leads to Floe lake and glacier. Another excellent trail up Tokumm creek provides access to Kaufmann lake and Prospector valley.

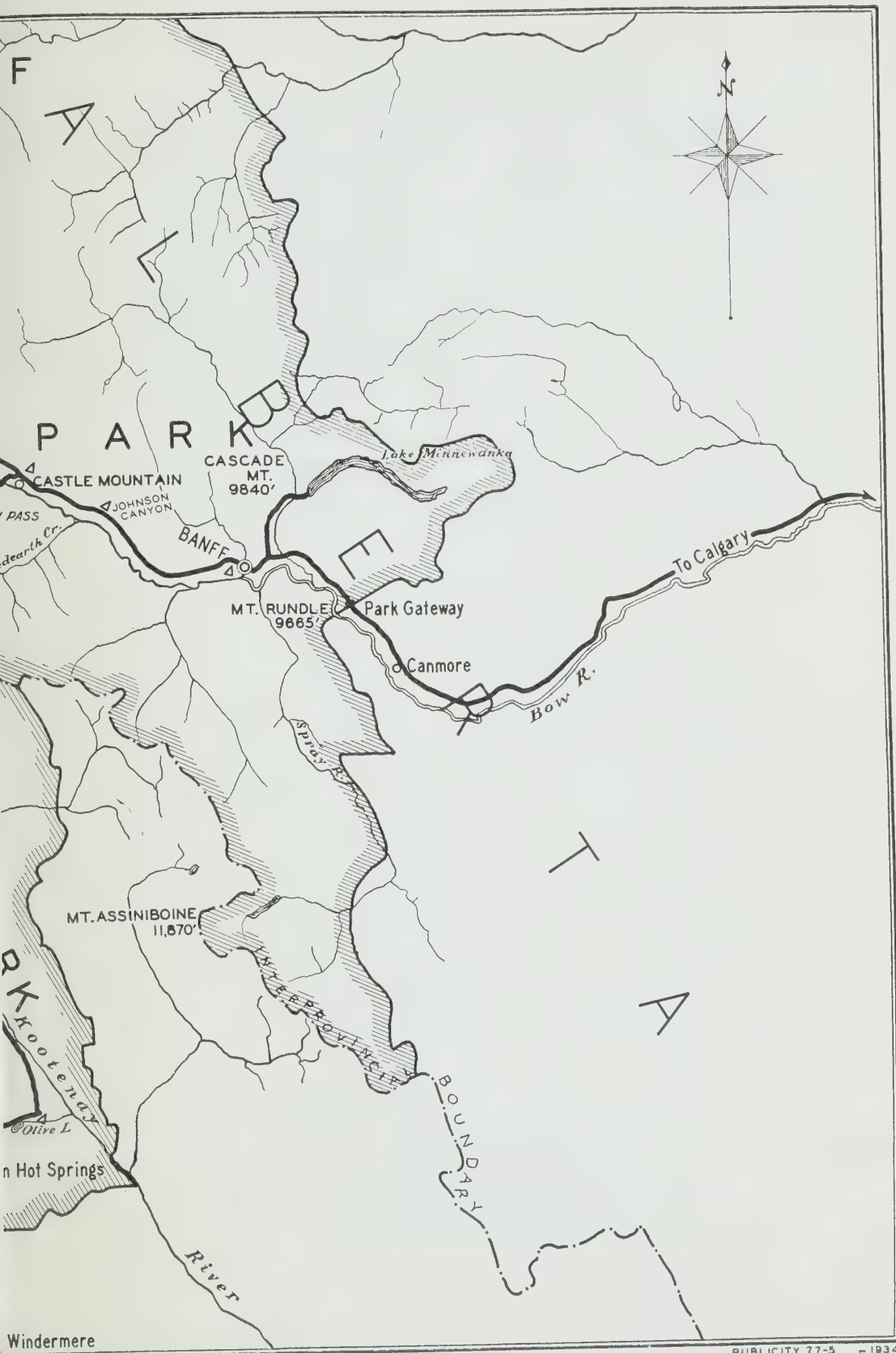
Field Telephones

Field telephones of the Park forest service in Kootenay Park are located at the following points:—

Vermilion Summit cabin
Black's camp
Hawk Creek cabin
Vermilion crossing
Kootenay Crossing cabin

McLeod Meadows cabin
Kays cabin
Radium Hot Springs
Wallenstein cabin
R.C.M.P. Barracks







The Great Divide

YOHO NATIONAL PARK

Yoho National Park, a reservation of 507 square miles which adjoins Banff National Park on the northwest at the interprovincial boundary, includes some of the most dramatic scenery in the Rockies. Field, the Park Headquarters, is connected with Banff and Lake Louise on the east and Golden, B.C., on the west by a first-class motor highway known as The Kicking Horse Trail, which crosses the Alberta-British Columbia boundary at the Great Divide, the summit of the Kicking Horse pass. This road from Lake Louise to Golden, B.C., one of the most spectacular motorways ever built through the Rockies, was opened for travel over its complete length in 1927. Visitors coming to Yoho Park by rail should alight at the C.P.R. station at Field.

The principal local drives are the Yoho Valley drive to the Takakkaw falls, a distance of eleven miles from Field, and the Emerald Lake drive, a distance of seven miles from Field. Good motor roads lead to both places. On the drive to Emerald Lake, if desired, a detour may be taken which leads past the Natural Bridge.

In this park many delightful trail trips can be taken which afford an unequalled diversity of scenery and the opportunity to view the mighty Rockies in all their grandeur.

Accommodation in Yoho Park

Accommodation in Yoho Park is provided by a number of small hotels in the town of Field and by several charming chalets and bungalow camps operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Emerald lake; in the Yoho valley near Takakkaw falls; on Wapta lake, and at lake O'Hara. In addition to the above several bungalow camps and tea rooms are located at various points on the roads and trails.

Following is a list of the hotels and bungalow camps in the park:—

Field.—Y.W.C.A. (family hotel); Monarch hotel (accommodation for 20 persons); Mount Stephen House, operated by the Y.M.C.A. for railway men, at times has surplus accommodation for tourists.

Bungalow Camps

	Accommodation	Rates
Emerald Lake Chalet (C.P.R. Bungalow camp)	150 persons	R.O.A.
Yoho camp (C.P.R. Bungalow camp)-----	60 “	“
Wapta camp (C.P.R. Bungalow camp)-----	60 “	“
Lake O'Hara camp (C.P.R. Bungalow camp)-----	40 “	“
Mount Stephen auto bungalow camp (four miles east of Field)-----	25 “	“

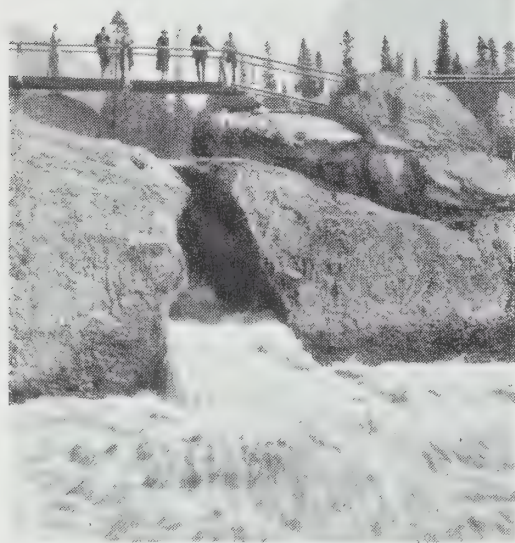
Government campgrounds have been established at the junction of the Kicking Horse Trail and the Yoho Valley road; one mile west of the town of Field, and 16 miles west of Field (Chancellor Peak).

Motor Trips from Field

Natural Bridge-----	3 miles	Ottertail-----	6 miles
Emerald lake-----	7 “	Wapta lake-----	8 “
Takakkaw falls-----	11 “	Leanchoil-----	21 “
Lake Louise-----	16 “	Golden-----	37 “
Banff (via Lake Louise)	58 “		

Field to Emerald Lake.—The seven-mile drive from Field to Emerald lake is worth taking for its own sake. A primeval forest, almost impenetrable, is all about, through which now and then one catches the gleam of a white peak. About two miles from Field there is a lovely bit of road known as Snowpeak avenue. The road lies between two tall lines of pines which stand straight at each side but do not overarch, so that the intense blue of the sky shows between. At each end of the vista, whether going or coming, there is a beautiful snowpeak—Emerald peak on the outward journey and mount Goodsir (11,676 feet) on the return.

A diversion of about two miles may be made either going or returning so as to include the Natural Bridge.



The Natural Bridge

Natural Bridge. —About two and a half miles west of Field the Kicking Horse river reaches what is known as the Natural Bridge, a rocky barrier which projects across the whole bed of the stream. Brought up against this sudden check the river rears its head as if to look about it and, discovering a narrow opening in the barrier, it flings the whole force of its volume through the contracted orifice with a great lashing of waters and upthrown clouds of spray. It seems probable that the river once flowed over this rocky

barrier but some few thousand years ago it may have dropped below its level, finding some natural crack in the strata which it has widened into the present opening. A little farther down, the river enters a narrow canyon where it tears its way through a series of fine cascades.

Emerald Lake.—Emerald lake, which was first visited in 1882 by Tom Wilson, the famous guide of Banff, while searching for stray pack-horses, owes its beauty to the peculiar colour of its waters and the charm of its thickly wooded shores. Its waters are of an emerald colour. In their crystalline depths it is said one may count twenty shades of green at one time but never one of blue. Mount Burgess (8,473 feet) lifts its rugged peak like an enormous tower at the right and the great bulk of mount Wapta (9,116 feet) rises far above timber line in front but the lower slopes are green and velvety in the hottest summer, lending the spot an air of sylvan loveliness.

Far away to the left one catches a glimpse of the President glacier and the interesting group of peaks to the west of the Yoho valley. High among the trees are the charming chalet and bungalow camp maintained by the Canadian Pacific Railway. One may pass days here absorbing the silence and beauty of the region, exploring the shores of the lake in a little boat or fishing the best pools for gamey trout. Trails lead to mounts Burgess and Wapta, both of which make excellent climbs—the latter affording a wonderful view of the Yoho valley—or around the left side of the lake and over the Yoho pass to the Takakkaw falls. An alternate trail on the right, is by way of mount Burgess to Burgess pass, where it joins the high trail from Field.

Yoho Valley Drive.—The Yoho Valley road winds through a series of pictures which seem trying to surpass each other in beauty and grandeur. Crossing the bridge from Field the road finds a narrow footing between the swirling waters of the Kicking Horse and the base of mount Burgess. Directly ahead are mounts Stephen and Cathedral Crag, towering up against a sky of cobalt. To the right roars the Kicking Horse in a succession of mad rushes from rock to rock, at one place tumbling down in a series of steps like the keyboards of an organ. Turning sharply to the left one sees the “meeting of the waters” where the Yoho joins the Kicking Horse in a beautiful cascade. Each moment the scenery grows wilder and more impressive. One seems to be getting into the very heart of nature. Time has left no impress in these solitudes.

It is only within a quarter of a century that they have echoed to the voice of man. The silence of the countless centuries still hangs over them like a palpable thing.

Six miles from Field is reached what is called the "Switchback," the most thrilling spot in the drive. The road zigzags up the face of the mountain in a series of sharp turns like the letter Z. The Yoho tumbles far below. The cliffs rise sheer above, and the views of the canyon below are particularly fine.



Switchback in the Yoho Valley

The Takakkaw Falls.

—A few miles farther on a dramatic turn in the road suddenly reveals the Takakkaw, a shining wonder of a waterfall apparently poured out from the very heavens like a libation to the unseen gods of the hills.

Born in the great neve between mount Niles and mount Balfour, 2,500 feet above, the ice-cold torrent twists down a narrow chasm till it gains the edge of the precipice where it takes an initial leap of 150 feet and there gathering itself together falls in a glorious curtain of milky green waters and lacy streamers of spray 1,000 feet down the face of the cliff, to tumble in a final beautiful cascade of 500 feet into the Yoho river.

Laughing and Twin Falls.—From the Yoho Valley bungalow camp one may take pony and push on either by a low trail following the floor of the valley or by a high trail along the left side of the valley, both of which give access to the beautiful Twin falls, and the Yoho glacier. This is an ice world full of intense interest to the scientist

or climber with half a dozen great glaciers and thirty square miles of snowfields in the immediate neighbourhood. One is loath to leave it behind. Returning to the camp the trail may be taken over the mountains to Emerald Lake, a distance of 6 miles, or a return made to Field by road.

Wapta Lake.—Wapta lake, a beautiful sheet of water situated west of the Great Divide, forms one of the principal sources of the Kicking Horse river. It is skirted on its northern side by the Kicking Horse Trail, which furnishes access by motor to Wapta bungalow camp, a charming



Lake O'Hara

hostelry with community house and detached cabins. Wapta lake is the starting point for a number of very interesting trail trips.

Lake O'Hara.—Eight miles south of Wapta lake lies one of nature's masterpieces, lake O'Hara, reached by trail up Cataract brook. Although only about three-quarters of a mile long and half a mile wide, lake O'Hara has been declared by leading artists to surpass lake Louise both in colour and setting. Its waters are of a remarkable blue colour, so intense and yet so transparent as to suggest a jewel. All around tower the majestic peaks of the continental divide, the curiously shaped pinnacles of the Wiwaxy peaks, mounts Victoria, Lefroy, Yukness, Hungabee, Schaeffer, and Odaray, with the vast towers of mount Cathedral in the distance. Excellent accommodation is provided by the Lake O'Hara bungalow camp, situated on the western shore.

Lake McArthur.—Two miles south of lake O'Hara by trail is lake McArthur, cupped in a vast mountain amphitheatre between mounts Biddle and Schaeffer. The wild desolation of this lake presents a marked contrast to the forest-clad shores of lake O'Hara. It is almost completely surrounded by great rocky walls, down which a white glacier creeps to thrust its tongue into the cold blue waters which remain frozen over for the greater part of the year.

Field Telephones

Telephones of the fire and game service are located at the following points in Yoho Park:—

Superintendent's Office and Mt. Stephen cabin, at Field; Takakkaw Falls cabin; Ottertail cabin, Hector cabin; Deer Lodge cabin; Chalet cabin; Snow Peak cabin; Leancoil cabin; West Boundary.

N.B.—For list of trail trips and pony tariff, see pages 45-47.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CIRCLE TOUR

MOTOR HIGHWAY LOOP THROUGH THREE-PARK UNIT

Excellent motor highways traversing the three parks form a picturesque motor loop of more than 250 miles. From Banff the highway runs to Castle and here forks, one branch turning south via the Vermilion pass and Kootenay park, the other proceeding west to Lake Louise and via the Kicking Horse pass and Yoho park to Golden, B.C. These two mountain highways are connected by a good provincial road running north and south which intersects the Banff-Windermere highway at Radium Hot Springs and ends at Golden. The route via the Vermilion pass is known as the Banff-Windermere Highway, the Lake Louise to Golden road as the Kicking Horse Trail. Motor buses make daily trips on both highways and twice a week make the circular tour.

Banff to Johnston Canyon.—Leaving Banff the road crosses the railway in the vicinity of the station and turning to the left skirts the beautiful Vermilion lakes with mount Rundle's familiar saddle-back mirrored in their calm waters. To the northeast is the massive bulk of Cascade mountain, formerly called Stoney Chief, with Stoney Squaw and mount Norquay a little to the left. About four and a half miles out the graceful head of mount Edith appears looking over a shoulder of the Sawback range. Near this point a flock of bighorn sheep frequently disputes the right of way, affording excellent opportunities for the camera. Across the valley may be seen the northern slopes of Sulphur and the impressive bulk of mount Bourgeau, one of the



Rocky Mountain Goat

three great peaks of the Massive range. Soon, on the right, Hole-in-the-Wall mountain appears with what seems to be a window in its side. This is a natural cave about 150 feet long and 50 feet in diameter at its mouth, carved in the mountain 1,500 feet above the valley. Soon the striking outline of Castle mountain looms up ahead dominating the vista to the west in the centre of the valley. Two miles before reaching Johnston creek the road passes



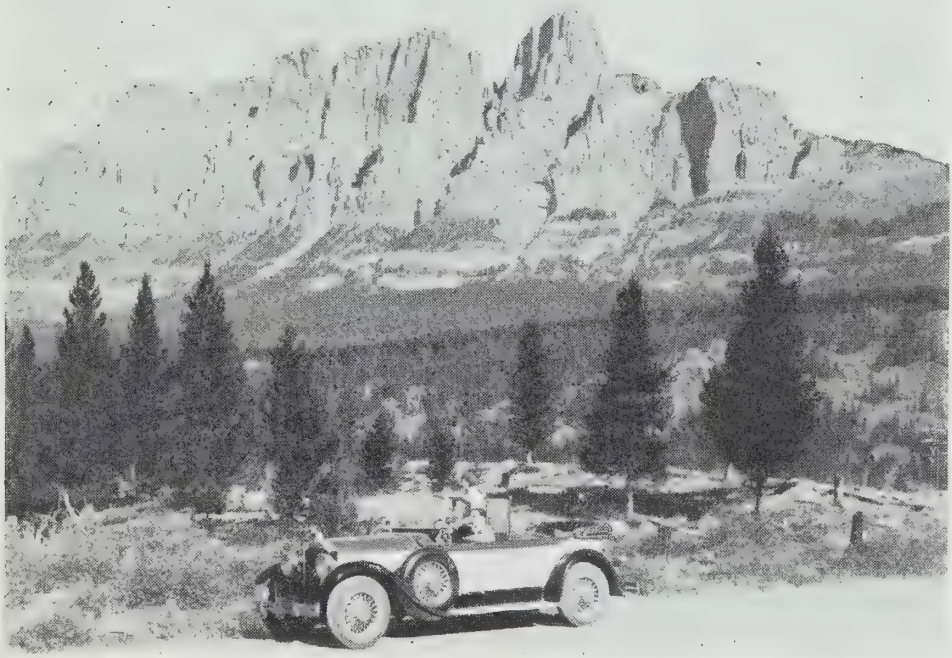
Rocky Mountain Sheep

through the Hillsdale hills, a beautiful park-like area with low grassy hills, a favourite haunt of deer. Far away to the left on the Vermilion summit, showing between Cooper and Pilot mountains, we catch a thrilling glimpse of mount Ball over on the Continental Divide, with its gleaming helmet of snow. Directly in front is Pilot mountain, so called because its curious thumb-like peak is a landmark for miles in all directions. It was the guide of many an early traveller in the days before the railroad. Coming in from the right almost opposite Pilot mountain is Johnston creek.

Leaving the motors the trail is taken up the canyon, a walk of a little over half a mile. So many persons visit the spot during the season that each year a path has been worn by their feet. Below tumbles the little stream, its waters so crystalline clear that they reveal every pebble on its tawny, sunflecked bed. The trail crosses and recrosses the canyon by means of flying rustic bridges. In some places the rocky walls are over 100 feet high and less than 20 feet apart. Pot-holes, high up on the sides, reveal the immense number of years the water has been in action. At the upper end of the canyon the stream plunges in a charming fall into a rocky basin called the Twin pool.

Johnston Canyon west to Castle.—From Johnston creek the road follows the Bow valley and the immense mass of Castle mountain soon becomes the outstanding feature of the landscape.

Castle mountain practically named itself. It is a giant fortress with walls a mile high on a foundation more than eleven miles long, complete with turrets, bastions and



Castle Mountain from the Highway

battlements. High on its rocky wall a natural drawbridge, portcullis and gateway can be clearly seen and it needs little stretch of the imagination to believe that the mighty doorway might be rolled back at any moment and a troop of mediæval knights and ladies come riding forth. There is a legend that this mountain is the home of the Chinook wind, the little blind daughter of the South wind, and that she has been seen sometimes stealing down from its battlements to the prairies, seeking her lost parent and leaving spring behind her wherever her feet have trod. An interesting and little-explored region containing a vast amphitheatre of ice lies on the other side of the mountain.

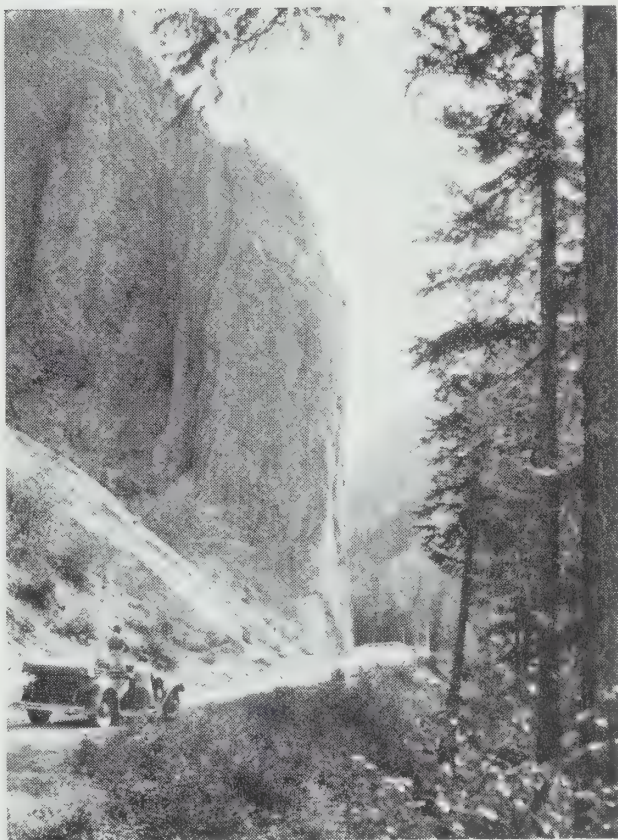
Castle to Marble Canyon.—Leaving Castle the road climbs by easy and sweeping curves to the Vermilion pass. In a distance of six and a half miles an ascent of 700 feet is made but the gradients are so easy that the climb can be made without changing gear. Over 22 miles of survey were made before the final location of this section was decided upon. The highest point attained on the road (5,660 feet) is about three miles east of the pass where the road rises to secure a better location. Crossing the Divide at 5,416 feet, the road enters Kootenay National Park and gradually descends, passing beautiful ice-hung peaks to the left, and in about 4 miles reaches Marble Canyon.

Marble Canyon to Radium Hot Springs.—From Marble Canyon west to Radium Hot Springs the road winds through a charming panorama of mountain grandeur, sometimes passing for miles through the green shade of pine forests then emerging to climb again along the ledges of the valley with extensive views of great peaks on each side. The road is one of the most successful pieces of engineering on the continent, and so well located that every mile presents a new charm. Campsites for motorists adjacent to good water will be found along the way. Eighty-four miles from Banff the summit of the Kootenay range is crossed and a little to the west the motorist passes lake Olive, which contains small but very edible trout. Dropping down again by wide hairpin curves it enters the narrow valley of Sinclair creek, the mountains folding together until there appears to be scarcely room for the road. Passing between the Iron Gates, impressive towers

of red rock on each side of the valley, Radium Hot Springs, owned and operated by the Dominion Government, are reached.

Just beyond Radium Hot Springs is the western gateway to Kootenay Park where travellers are asked to register and where if they desire they may make use of a delightful little rest room.

Nearby, there are hotels, a bungalow camp and garage maintained under private management. A few hundred yards beyond, Sinclair creek carves its way through a magnificent canyon which forms Nature's impressive western portal to this incomparable highway. Here the road leads out to the wide and beautiful valley of the Columbia, joining the Columbia River road which may be followed north to Golden, B.C., or south to Cranbrook, B.C., whence direct connection is made with Spokane, Washington.



The Iron Gates

From Cranbrook the motorist may also turn east via Fernie and the Crowsnest pass to Macleod or Lethbridge, Alberta, visiting Waterton Lakes Park on the way.

Castle to Lake Louise.—Although the twenty-one miles from the Castle fork to Lake Louise Chalet can be comfortably made in an hour, a more leisurely journey should be taken amid such magnificent scenery. With each mile the scenery grows more impressive as the snow peaks draw

near. Approaching the magnificent entourage of peaks along the Divide known as the Laggan group, the majority over 11,000 feet in height, soon one catches a glimpse of the blue green of glaciers and the gleam of perpetual snow. The Bow valley widens out and on its green floor the river "winds about and in and out," rushing down from the Divide apparently in a terrific hurry to get to the plains. Towering up to the left is sublime mount Temple (11,636 feet), out-topping every other peak in the park with the exception of Assiniboine. Seen from the Bow valley it is hard to realize its tremendous proportions unless perhaps a drifting stratum of cloud high above floats lazily across it, wreathing it to the amazement of the beholder only shoulder high and leaving its beautiful cone, whiter by several shades than the vapoury cloud scarf, suspended in mid heavens as if by some magician's wand. To grasp properly the scale of dimensions upon which the Architect of the Universe has laid out the plan of this structure one must go to the Valley of the Ten Peaks and view at close hand



Moraine Lake in the Valley of the Ten Peaks

those tremendous walls carved into huge buttresses, or from the summit of Saddleback look down the 2,000-foot abyss to its base. As one gazes at its great walls, over 7,000 feet high, and the wonderful dome of glittering snow that crowns it, the noblest edifice erected by man seems a mere toy. Mount Temple was first climbed in 1894. The ascent is not particularly difficult and the panorama it affords of the myriad far-reaching peaks and interlacing valleys is truly glorious.

The jagged outlines of the Ten Peaks which guard Moraine lake, are soon visible to the left and just before reaching Lake Louise station one catches a glimpse of the lofty summits of Victoria and Lefroy. From the station the motor road ascends to lake Louise itself, "Pearl of the Canadian Rockies." This spot alone would be sufficient lure to bring a motorist many scores of miles but the road has still other beauties to offer. An extension of nine miles more takes one to the wild and lovely Moraine lake in the wonderful and impressive Valley of the Ten Peaks, and from this point the visitor may explore on foot the neighbouring Paradise and Consolation valleys, two of the loveliest valleys in the park.

Lake Louise to Golden.—From Lake Louise the highway follows the slopes of mount St. Piran to the Kicking Horse pass (5,339 feet). This is one of the main crossings of the Great Divide of the Rockies, discovered by Sir James Hector in 1858. The ascent to the summit is gradual on the east but the west slope drops abruptly to the Kicking Horse valley. Originally the descent was made by the railway in a series of thrilling switchbacks, while for the ascent four engines were often required to pull the train to the top. The construction of the present spiral tunnel, one of the greatest feats of railway engineering on this continent, finally solved the problem. Grades too steep for a railway, however, offer no difficulty to a motor car and when, a few years ago, the motor highway was constructed, the old railway roadbed was utilized for part of the distance. The panoramas afforded in the seven-mile drive to Field are superb, with the blue gorge of the Yoho valley opening away to the north, mounts Cathedral and Stephen to the left, and mounts Wapta and Burgess to the



The Great Gorge of the Kicking Horse River

right. From Field the road follows the north side of the Kicking Horse river and runs by an easy stretch to Leancoil, near the western boundary of the park. Two and a half miles from the main highway are the Wapta falls, near which Sir James Hector suffered the injury from his horse which has given the river its name. From Leancoil the road leaves the valley and follows the wooded side hills of mount Hunter, soon passing out of Yoho National Park.

The concluding section of the road through the Kicking Horse canyon is under provincial administration. This is one of the most thrilling parts of the drive. The road gradually rises, climbing to a height from which splendid views are obtained of the canyon below and snow-capped Selkirks beyond, then descending to cross the river and climb again. At mile 26 the highway reaches its highest elevation, about 600 feet above the floor of the valley. Approaching Golden, the Gap is seen by which the Kicking Horse river emerges from the Rockies to join the Columbia, and soon in the valley below appears the little town itself.

TRAIL TRIPS

MAIN TRAILS AND EXTENSIONS FROM BANFF

1. *Banff to Spray Lakes*—Starting from Banff in a southeasterly direction trail follows the Spray river, branching at the fork of the river at the foot of lower Spray lake, the left branch proceeding through Whiteman's pass between Goat range and Three Sisters to upper and lower Spray lakes, joining the main trail at the foot of the latter lake. Approximately 25 miles.
 - (a) *Kananaskis Lakes*—From the foot of Spray lakes up the pass between the Kananaskis and Spray ranges to the Summit thence down the west fork of the Kananaskis river to Kananaskis lakes. Approximately 25 miles.
 - (b) *Bryant Creek*—From the foot of Spray lakes up Bryant creek to the foot of mount Assiniboine. Approximately 18 miles.
 - (c) *Brewster-Bryant*—From the foot of mount Assiniboine, down Brewster creek to Healy creek. Approximately 19½ miles.
2. *Banff to Mount Assiniboine*—From Banff in a westerly direction past the Cave and Basin and Sundance creek to the junction with Brewster-Bryant trail; up Brewster creek to Bryant creek, to foot of mount Assiniboine. Approximately 30 miles.
 - (a) *Sundance Creek*—From mouth of Sundance creek and up creek to Sundance pass. Approximately 1 mile.
3. *Banff to Simpson Pass*—From Banff in a southwesterly direction past the Cave and Basin, along Bow river to Healy creek and following Healy creek up to the summit of Simpson pass. Approximately 23 miles.
 - (a) *Mount Assiniboine*—From summit of Simpson pass south along Simpson river and the south fork of latter to the foot of mount Assiniboine. Approximately 18 miles.
 - (b) *Redearth Creek*—From the mouth of Healy creek, following the Bow river to the mouth of Redearth creek, thence up the creek, following the east fork to rejoin Simpson trail at Simpson Pass summit. Approximately 23 miles.
4. *Sawback*—From Banff via the Banff-Castle motor road to mount Edith and north up Fortymile creek to Sawback lake, over the summit and down Sawback creek to its junction with the Cascade river. Approximately 25 miles. The return trip may be made by Cascade river if desired.
5. *Cascade River*—From Banff along motor road to Minnewanka, and following the Cascade river northwest to join the Sawback trail at the mouth of Sawback creek. Approximately 34 miles.
 - (a) *South Panther*—From the Cascade river trail at the mouth of Stoney creek, following up the creek to the head of the South Panther river. Approximately 11 miles.
 - (b) *Cuthead*—From Cascade River trail near the mouth of Cuthead creek, proceeding north over the summit and down Wigmore creek to the Panther river. Approximately 12 miles.

6. *Ghost River*—From Banff, following motor road to lake Minnewanka and along the lake through Devil's gap to the Ghost river. Approximately 26 miles.
7. *Carrot Creek*—From Banff via the Calgary-Banff motor road east to Carrot creek and thence up Carrot creek to join the Ghost river trail at the east end of lake Minnewanka. Approximately 22 miles.
8. *Johnston Creek*—From Banff via Banff-Castle motor road to Johnston creek and up the creek to the canyon and falls. Approximately 13 miles.
9. *Cascade Mountain*—From Banff along the motor road to Vermilion lakes and up the west face of Cascade mountain. Approximately 7 miles.
10. *Rundle Mountain*—From Banff up the west face of mount Rundle. Approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
11. *Sulphur Mountain*—From Banff up the east slope of Sulphur mountain, past the Hot Springs to the Observatory. Approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
12. *Red Deer*—From Banff by motor road to Bankhead, approximately 6 miles, thence up the Cascade river by trail to the Panther river, following down the latter to its junction with the Red Deer river, and up the Red Deer to Pipestone creek, down Pipestone creek and Pipestone river to Lake Louise station, total 140 miles. Return trip to Banff may be made by motor road or by train, 37 miles.

MAIN TRAILS AND EXTENSIONS FROM LAKE LOUISE

1. *Lake Trail*—From Chateau Lake Louise, following the west shore of the lake to the opposite end, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
 - (a) *Lower Glacier*—From the head of Lake trail, following the creek up to Victoria glacier, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
2. *Lakes in the Clouds*—From the Chateau the trail climbs 1,000 feet to Mirror lake, thence 200 feet to lake Agnes, 3 miles.
 - (a) *Lookout Point*—From Mirror lake the trail follows around the face of the Beehive to Lookout point, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
 - (b) *Upper Glacier*—From Lookout point along the mountain-side to join Lower glacier trail, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
 - (c) *Beehive*—From lake Agnes the trail climbs to the summit of the Beehive, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.
 - (d) *Mount St. Piran*—From lake Agnes to the summit of mount St. Piran, 1 mile.
 - (e) *Little Beehive*—From Mirror lake to the summit of the Little Beehive, 1 mile.
3. *Paradise Valley*—From the Chateau trail leads around the foot of mount Fairview and up Paradise valley, 8 miles.
 - (a) *Lake Annette*—From Paradise valley trail across the creek to lake Annette, 1 mile.
 - (b) *Giant's Steps*—From Paradise valley to the Giant's Steps, 1 mile.
 - (c) *Sentinel Pass*—From Paradise valley through Sentinel pass to Moraine lake, 7 miles.

4. *Saddleback*—From the Chateau the trail climbs between mount Fairview and Saddleback, thence follows Sheol valley to meet trail in Paradise valley, 4 miles.
5. *Moraine Lake*—From the foot of Paradise valley to the Valley of the Ten Peaks and Moraine lake, 4 miles.
 - (a) *Consolation Lakes*—From Moraine lake cabin, leading up Consolation valley to the lakes, 3 miles.
 - (b) *Wenkchemna Pass*—From Moraine lake leading along the glacier to the summit of the Wenkchemna pass, 5 miles.
6. *Hector*—From the Chateau along the mountain side to the Great Divide, thence to Hector, 10 miles.
 - (a) *Lake O'Hara*—From Hector, following up Cataract creek to lake O'Hara, thence to lake McArthur, 10 miles.
7. *Bow Lake*—From the Chateau by motor road to Lake Louise station, thence by trail and motor road up the Bow valley to Bow lake and Bow pass, 30 miles.
8. *Pipestone*—From the Chateau by motor road to Lake Louise station, thence by trail up the Pipestone river to Pipestone summit, 28 miles. Return may be made by way of the little Pipestone and Corral creek.
 - (a) *Little Pipestone*—From the Pipestone trail at the mouth of Pipestone creek, up the latter to Red Deer summit and Ptarmigan lake, 8 miles. Return may be made via Corral creek.
9. *Ptarmigan*—From the Chateau by motor road to Lake Louise station, thence by trail up Corral creek to Ptarmigan lake, 12 miles. Return may be made via Baker lakes and creek, 27 miles.

MAIN TRAILS AND EXTENSIONS, YOHO PARK

1. *Fossil Beds*—From Field up mount Stephen to the fossil beds. Approximately 3 miles.
2. *Yoho Lake*—From Field across Kicking Horse river over Burgess pass to Yoho lake. Approximately 7 miles.
 - (a) *Twin Falls*—From Yoho lake down to the Yoho river at Takakkaw falls and up the river to Twin falls. Approximately 8 miles. A return trip to Yoho lake may be made from Twin falls along a higher trail of approximately the same length.
 - (b) *Whaleback*—From Twin falls over Whaleback mountain and back to upper trail. Approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
 - (c) *Yoho Glacier*—From Twin falls following the Yoho river to the glacier. Approximately 4 miles.
 - (d) *Little Yoho*—From the Upper Yoho trail and following up the Little Yoho river, returning on the opposite side. Approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
 - (e) *Emerald Lake*—From Yoho lake, leading over the Yoho pass to the chalet at the foot of Emerald lake, where the trail meets the auto road from Field. Approximately 4 miles.

3. *Lake O'Hara*—Starting from Field along the auto road, approximately 6 miles, to Ottertail river, thence by trail up the Ottertail river and McArthur creek to lake O'Hara, approximately 22 miles. Return trip can be made from lake O'Hara down Cataract creek to Hector on Wapta lake and by road to Field, approximately 16 miles. Total round trip from Field, approximately 38 miles.
4. *Amiskwi*—Starting from Field along Emerald Lake road, thence up to Amiskwi river, to Amiskwi pass, a distance of 19 miles.
5. *Kicking Horse*—Starting from Field along Emerald Lake road, approximately 3 miles, to Natural bridge, thence along Kicking Horse river and across the river to meet the Ottertail road, approximately 12 miles. Return to Field via latter road, a distance of 6 miles.
6. *Beaverfoot*—From Field along the Ottertail road to Ottertail, approximately 6 miles, thence by trail along the Kicking Horse and Beaverfoot rivers to the mouth of the Ice river, approximately 27 miles.
 - (a) *Ice River*—From the Beaverfoot trail at the mouth of the Ice river, up river. Approximately 6 miles.
 - (b) *Leanchoil*—From the Beaverfoot trail near Deer Lodge, crossing the Kicking Horse river and following the C.P.R. to Leanchoil. Approximately 3 miles.
 - (c) *Deer Lodge*—From the Beaverfoot trail up the mountain past Deer Lodge. Approximately 1½ miles.
7. *Summit Lake*—From Field east on Lake Louise road through the Kicking Horse canyon to Wapta and Summit lakes, total 10 miles. (Note: This trip now all motor road.)
 - (a) *Sherbrooke Lake*—From motor road at Kicking Horse canyon north by trail to Sherbrooke lake, approximately 2 miles.

SADDLE PONY TARIFF IN THREE-PARK UNIT

General

Saddle horse—per day	\$ 4 50
“ per half day	3 00
Guide with pony—per day	7 00
“ per half day	4 50
Pack horse—per day	2 50

NOTE.—One day consists of nine (9) hours and not more than twenty miles unless otherwise provided.

Pony Trips from Banff

To Sulphur Mountain	\$ 4 50
To Spray Valley—half day	3 00
To Spray Valley—all day	4 50
To Mount Edith Pass—all day	4 50
To Lake Minnewanka	4 50
To Loop Trail—half day	3 00

Pony Trips from Lake Louise

To Lakes in Clouds and Beehive Mountain—half day	\$ 3 00
To Plain of Six Glaciers—half day	3 00
To Plain of Six Glaciers—all day	4 50
To Saddleback—half day	3 00
To Lake O'Hara and return from Wapta	4 50
To Ptarmigan Lake and return—one day	4 50
To Paradise Valley and return—one day	4 50

Pony Trips in Yoho National Park

Emerald Lake-Surprise Point

4.2 miles, return via Summit Lake. Round trip	\$ 4 50
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Emerald Lake-Wapta Camp

14.7 miles, one way	4 50
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Emerald Lake-Yoho Camp

Via Yoho Pass, one way, 7 miles	3 00
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Round trip	4 50
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Emerald Lake-Twin Falls

One way, 12 miles	4 50
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Emerald Lake-President Glacier

Round trip, 6 miles	3 00
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Lake O'Hara-Lake Louise

One way, 14.5 miles	4 50
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Field-Emerald Lake

Via Burgess Pass, short trail	3 00
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Via Burgess Pass and Summit Lake	4 50
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Via Natural Bridge, 7.7 miles	3 00
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Round trip via road and short trail	4 50
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Field-Fossil Beds—1.7 miles

Round trip	3 00
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Field-Wapta Camp

One way, 8.2 miles	3 00
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Round trip	4 50
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Field-Ottertail—5.5 miles

Round trip	3 00
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Field-Yoho Camp

Via road or trail, one way, 10.85 miles	3 00
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Round trip	4 50
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Wapta Camp-Lake Louise

One way, 7 miles	3 00
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Round trip	4 50
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Wapta Camp-Lake O'Hara

One way, 7.5 miles	3 00
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Round trip	4 50
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Yoho Camp-Lake O'Hara

One way, 19.5 miles	4 50
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Yoho Camp-Twin Falls

One way, 7.25 miles	3 00
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Round trip	4 50
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Yoho Camp-Wapta Camp

One way, 13 miles	4 50
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AUTOMOBILE TARIFF IN THE THREE-PARK UNIT

Hourly rate, any drive without specified distance—	
Five passenger car	\$ 5 00
Seven passenger car	6 50
Waiting time exceeding 15 minutes on any trip—	
Five passenger car	2 00
Seven passenger car	3 00

Automobile Passenger Rate

One-way rate, 15 cents per person per mile.
 Return rate, regular fare and two-thirds, or 25 cents per mile.
 One-way minimum car rates—
 Five passenger car, 3 fares or 45 cents per mile.
 Seven passenger car, 4 fares or 60 cents per mile.
 Return minimum car rates—
 Five passenger car, 3 fares or 75 cents per mile.
 Seven passenger car, 4 fares or \$1 per mile.
 By minimum car rate is meant the least amount for which a car shall start on any trip. On all trips exceeding 50 miles, the above rates are subject to a 10 per cent reduction.

Motor Coach Tariff

Any trip up to 50 miles—	
One-way rate	12½ cents per person per mile.
Return rate	20 “ “
Any trip over 50 miles—	
One-way rate	10 “ “
Return rate	17½ “ “
All rates may be calculated to the nearest 25 cents.	

Special Trips for which Special Fare Chargeable in Banff Townsite

Cave and Basin—	
Each way per person	\$ 0 25
Minimum	0 50
Golf Links—	
Each way, per person	0 25
Minimum	1 00
Middle Springs—	
Each way, per person	0 75
Minimum	2 00
Round trip, 15 minutes wait, per person	1 00
Minimum	2 50
Railway Depot—	
Any part of Banff north of Bridge and west of Grizzly street, per person	0 25
Any other part of Banff, per person	0 50
Minimum	1 00
Upper Hot Springs—	
One way, per person	1 00
Minimum	3 00
Round trip, 15 minutes wait, per person	1 50
Minimum	3 50

ALTITUDES IN THE THREE PARKS

Altitude of principal mountains in Banff, Kootenay and Yoho Parks, visible from motor roads:—

Eastern Entrance to Banff

South of Road

Pigeon Mt.....	7,855
Mt. Loughheed.....	10,190
Three Sisters.....	9,744
Goat Mt.....	9,300
Mt. Rundle.....	9,838

North of Road

Grotto Mt.....	8,880
Fairholme Mts.....	9,315
Mt. Peechee.....	9,625
Mt. Girouard.....	9,825
Mt. Inglismaldie.....	9,725

Banff to Castle Mountain

South of Road

Sulphur Mt.....	8,040
Bourgeau Range.....	9,520
Mt. Bourgeau.....	9,615
Mt. Brett.....	9,790
Pilot Mt.....	9,690
Mt. Ball.....	10,865

North of Road

Cascade Mt.....	9,840
Mt. Norquay.....	8,275
Mt. Edith.....	8,380
Hole-in-Wall Mt.....	9,183
Mt. Ishbel.....	9,440
Castle Mt.....	9,030

Castle Mountain to Radium Hot Springs

East of Road

Vermilion Pk.....	8,692
Storm Mt.....	10,372
Stanley Pk.....	10,351
Isabelle Pk.....	9,640
Mt. Assiniboine.....	11,870

West of Road

Boom Mt.....	9,047
Mt. Whymper.....	9,331
Mt. Gray.....	8,005
Foster Pk.....	10,511
Mt. Verendrye.....	10,125

Castle Mountain to Lake Louise

South of Road

Boom Mt.....	9,047
Mt. Bident.....	10,119
Mt. Temple.....	11,636
Mt. Aberdeen.....	10,350
Mt. Fairview.....	9,011
Mt. Lefroy.....	11,230
Mt. Victoria.....	11,365

North of Road

Castle Mt.....	9,030
Protection Mt.....	8,899
Redoubt Mt.....	9,520
Ptarmigan Pk.....	10,070
Mt. Richardson.....	10,125
Molar Mt.....	9,924
Mt. Hector.....	11,135

Circling Lake Louise

Saddleback Mt.....	7,993
Fairview Mt.....	9,011
Sheol Mt.....	9,118
Aberdeen Mt.....	10,350
Mt. Lefroy.....	11,230
Victoria Mt.....	11,365

Whyte Mt.....	9,786
Big Beehive Mt.....	7,440
Niblock.....	9,764
St. Piran.....	8,691
Little Beehive Mt.....	7,100

Moraine Lake and the Valley of the Ten Peaks

Mt. Babel.....	10,185	Mt. Allen (No. 6).....	10,830
Mt. Fay (No. 1).....	10,622	Mt. Tuzo (No. 7).....	10,658
Mt. Little (No. 2).....	10,303	Deltaform Pk. (No. 8)...	11,235
No. 3.....	10,048	Neptuak Pk. (No. 9)...	10,617
No. 4.....	10,038	Wenchemna (No. 10)...	10,411
No. 5.....	10,028		

Lake Louise to Field

South of Road

Mt. St. Piran.....	8,691
Mt. Niblock.....	9,764
Pope's Peak.....	10,376
Mt. Cathedral.....	10,464
Cathedral Crags.....	10,081
Mt. Stephen.....	10,495

North of Road

Mt. Hector.....	11,135
Mt. Bosworth.....	9,093
Paget Peak.....	8,417
Mt. Ogden.....	8,805
Mt. Field.....	8,655
Mt. Burgess.....	8,473

ADDENDA

The parks are administered by the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, through the National Parks of Canada Service. The local administration is in the hands of superintendents whose offices are located at convenient and important points in these parks. The superintendent of the Banff National Park has his office in the Administration building, which is situated on Banff avenue, Banff, at the north end of the Bow bridge. Kootenay National Park headquarters are situated at Radium Hot Springs, in the building which forms the entrance gateway to the park. The superintendent of Yoho National Park has his offices in the park headquarters building which is located at the railway station, Field, B.C. Visitors to the park may make inquiry at any one of these three offices for any information required, and may also apply at the Information Bureau at Banff, situated immediately adjacent to the Administration building. Gatekeepers at the three entrance gates, Banff, Radium Hot Springs (Kootenay), and Leancoil (Yoho), will also furnish information and answer inquiries whenever possible. Copies of Parks' and Motor Regulations and literature dealing generally with the parks may be had free of charge on application.

Transient licences are issued to motorists entering Banff, Kootenay and Yoho parks. A fee of two dollars is charged, which entitles the holder to motor in any or all of these parks and also gives him free camping privileges on any recognized campground in the National parks during the thirty days immediately following the date of issue of the licence.

No hunting is permitted within the parks and all firearms must be sealed upon entry. Guns will be sealed free of charge at the Superintendents' offices or by any of the park wardens. Wild birds, their nests and eggs are rigidly protected.

Visitors to the parks should not undertake trail or climbing expeditions without competent guides and equipment. Experienced outfitters and licensed guides are located at various points in the park.

Visitors are warned against feeding bears or placing food for them at camps.

Be careful with fire. Visitors are expected to use the camping grounds provided at convenient points. These camps are maintained for the benefit and convenience of visitors and are equipped with stoves, tables, etc.

Keep camps clean. Leave them clean. Burn or bury all refuse promptly—even tin cans—to prevent flies and to get them out of sight.

Build your campfire on dirt. Scrape around it, removing all inflammable material within a radius of from 3 to 5 feet. Put your fire out. In ten minutes go back and put it out again. Never build a campfire against a tree or log, in leaf mould or rotten wood. Build all fires away from overhanging branches.

Hundreds of fires escape each year after campers have thought they were extinguished. It is advisable to soak thoroughly all embers and charred pieces of wood and then cover them with dirt. Feel around the outer edge of the fire pit to make sure no fire is smouldering in charred roots or leaf mould.

Break your match in two before you throw it away. Make it a habit. Drop pipe, cigar or cigarette ashes only on dirt. Then stamp them out.

Never break bottles (glass is dangerous) or leave them where the sun may focus through them and start fire.

Never defile water.

Do not bark or chip trees needlessly, or drive nails in them.

Protect the wild flowers. Don't pull them up by the roots. Don't pick many of them and particularly along roadsides where they can be enjoyed by all. Don't take the rare kinds at all. Help to preserve them for future years. Help to keep the parks beautiful.

Should you discover a forest fire report it immediately to the chief warden or the nearest Park official.

The Park Superintendent will be glad to have any suggestion you may have to offer for the improvement and betterment of the Parks service. Any complaint from you will have his careful attention.

THE NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA

Alberta

Banff Park.....	2,585.0 square miles
Buffalo Park.....	197.5 "
Elk Island Park.....	51.0 "
Jasper Park.....	4,200.0 "
Nemiskam Park.....	8.5 "
Waterton Lakes Park.....	220.0 "
Wawaskesy Park.....	54.0 "

British Columbia

Glacier Park.....	521.0 square miles
Kootenay Park.....	587.0 "
Mount Revelstoke Park.....	100.0 "
Yoho Park.....	507.0 "

Manitoba

Riding Mountain Park.....	1,148.04 square miles
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New Brunswick

Fort Beauséjour Park.....	59.0 (acres)
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Nova Scotia

Fort Anne Park.....	31.0 (acres)
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Ontario

Georgian Bay Islands Park.....	5.37 square miles
Point Pelee Park.....	6.04 "
St. Lawrence Islands Park.....	185.6 (acres)

Saskatchewan

Prince Albert Park.....	1,869.0 square miles
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18 Parks.....12,059 square miles

Additional information concerning the National Parks of
Canada may be obtained from:

THE COMMISSIONER OF NATIONAL PARKS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, CANADA

